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CANNOT CROSS THE BORDER
Army Needs Authority from Congress, Says General Wood.

Washington, May 8.—Unless Congress takes a hand in the situation the United States forces on the Mexican border are powerless to protect Americans within range of bullets falling in and around El Paso from Mexican rifles.

"All we can do," said Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, to-night, "is to keep our people out of the danger zone as far as possible and protect to the bitterest against firing in our direction. Without authority from Congress the army cannot cross the border, no matter what happens."

Administration officials are watching the constantly changing situation with deep and anxious interest. News that hostilities had been renewed was received at the White House this afternoon with obvious surprise and disappointment. The announcement that President Diaz would resign upon the restoration of peace, followed immediately by the recall of the revolutionists' vanguard on march for the City of Mexico, had given rise to hope that the worst was over and peace at last was in sight.

The President told callers to-day that he believed Diaz's promise would be accepted in good faith by the insurgents. A manifesto to the Mexican people, he thought, would be taken as the surest indication that Diaz would keep his word. And, since this was the one thing upon which the revolutionists have been most insistent, it was believed that Madero could not continue fighting.

FEAR ANOTHER BATTLE
May Be Fourth Contest at Agua Prieta.

Douglas, Ariz., May 8.—With Juarez under fire, the insurgent bands in Sonora are moving up the Nacozari Valley for the fourth battle of Agua Prieta. The rebel leaders, with the backing of the armistice, detached columns to all rebel camps calling for a concentration of forces.

Among those expected to take part in the attack are Rojas, with his command of 400 men at Pinar, near Nacozari; Juan Cabral and his large band, stationed west of Frontera; Antonio Garcia, with 600 men who are believed to have united to-day with Cabral's force, and Escobedo, who has 500 men surrounding Mochituma.

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[By The Associated Press.]
Mexico City, May 8.—With no other information as to the rebel movements than that contained in The Associated Press dispatches regarding the kaleidoscopic changes at Juarez, government officials to-night betrayed complete bewilderment.

It was with the utmost composure that they viewed the situation at this morning. They were confident that the manifesto of President Diaz as to his resignation would prove so satisfactory to Madero that peace negotiations would be resumed. At the Foreign Office it was announced this afternoon that arrangements for the renewal of peace negotiations had been begun.

Later came the news that an attack on Juarez had begun. The unexpectedness created by this news gave place to satisfaction when it appeared that Madero had been able to control his men, and that he and General Navarro had arranged an armistice. That the peace negotiations then announced for a week had been arranged for was news received with distinct relief.

This feeling, however, was dispelled when the report came that a general attack was in progress, and again that the greatest confusion in this account is anarchy, rather than civil war. It was suggested that if he were unable to control the men under his immediate command, there was little chance that he would be able to direct the rebel bands in other parts of the republic.

In defense of the Diaz manifesto, officials to-night stated that it was this condition of anarchy that the President foresaw and endeavored to avert.

The activity manifested at the War Department, and the conversation of army officers was of anything but peace. In spite of disquieting reports from the border, they yet expressed confidence in the ability of the federal army to meet the general situation. At the War Department and throughout the city the coming of General Bernardo Reyes from Europe was a topic frequently discussed. It now appears that he will not come to the war zone, more than to any one else, for the participation of the country.

Text of the Manifesto.
The manifesto of President Diaz, issued last night and posted throughout the city this morning, after relating at length the details of the reforms already in course of enactment or planned, the events leading up to the negotiations for peace, and the appointment of a commissioner by the government, is in part as follows:

"The result of this peace initiative was, as is known, an agreement for the suspension of hostilities concluded between the general in command of the federal forces at Ciudad Juarez and the rebel leaders of that region, in order that during the truce the order that drove us to this step, the proposed conditions or bases on which order might be restored. The government named a delegate in the person of a dis-

tinguished justice of the Supreme Court, to whom instructions were given, conceived in as broad a spirit of liberality and concord as was compatible with the dignity of the republic and the stability of the peace which it was sought to bring about.